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NOTICE.

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Agents
Hong Kong, 4th April, 1889.

Intimations.

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A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

THE pursuit of the educational reports which are annually placed before the discriminating public convinces us of the urgent necessity there is of establishing a professional or technical school in this Colony. We have enough of general tuition dispensed to the young generation; Grammar and Arithmetic, Euclid and Latin are freely and generally taught at our schools; but not the slightest approach to a professional curriculum is to be seen at any of the educational establishments in the Colony. The arts, the industries, and the sciences that lead to them, are not even mentioned in the official reports, for the simple reason that they do not enter into the various programmes of tuition in vogue. Yet we think that a course of professional instruction, or a graduated system of scientific and industrial tuition is a grand desideratum. Practical accounting, commercial law, navigation, engineering, mining, architecture, and other branches of industrial knowledge are totally unknown quantities in the greatly vaunted educational establishments of Hongkong, which owes its prosperity, almost its very existence, in fact, to mercantile and industrial enterprises. This state of things is evidently an anomaly that should be promptly rooted out. Instead of imbuing our young lads with indefinite and utterly useless doses of Latin and Greek, of Euclid and other speculative branches of so-called education, we should impart to them as full a knowledge as possible of all those sciences which can be practically applied to useful arts and industries. Chemistry and Physics should be universally, extensively and experimentally taught to all the students who frequent our schools. A thorough knowledge of these two sciences, accompanied by some acquaintance with Botany, Zoology and Geology, would transform our boys into budding men of invention and genius. We would not have literature relegated to the background, but would have it ranked as a concomitant of industrial learning. Our schools are far too much crowded with the old-style programme of tuition to be of any practical use to the rising generation. A reform in the utilitarian direction is all we need, and it is hoped that the Government will shortly see its way towards realising this great desideratum.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

FRANCE.

LONDON, April 18th.

M. Deroude and others have been fined one hundred francs each and costs. This sentence is regarded as a severe check upon the Government.

OBITUARY.

The Dowager Duchess of Cambridge is dead. DEATH OF THE KING OF ABYSSINIA. The King of Abyssinia has been killed in a battle with the dervishes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French gunboat *Vipère*, Lieut.-Commander Goudot, arrived here yesterday from Haiphong.

MESSRS. Gibb, Livingston & Co., are informed by wire from Singapore that the steamer *Renaldi* left that port for this to-day, and should be due here on the 17th inst.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, Commander Sta. Barbara, with the Timor prisoners on board, arrived at Macao on the 6th inst. The prisoners were sent to their former quarters in the Monte Fort.

YESTERDAY afternoon a Chinaman was seen taking down the partition between an empty house and No. 36, Jarline's Bazaar, occupied by J. S. Madar, of the Victoria Hotel. He ran away when he found he was discovered, but was caught, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MESSRS. Martz and d'Abadie have issued a new Time Table for the line of steamers of the "Correspondances Fluviales" in Tonquin, also a "Travellers' Guide," which contains full particulars of freight and passage to and from the various ports touched by these steamers. The Company owns at present 19 steamers and two sailing vessels; of the former four are twin-screws.

THE return shooting match between the European Police and the Garrison Shooting Club will take place at the Police range, Kowloon, on Friday next, commencing at 2 o'clock sharp. As the Garrison Club, desirous of retrieving their lost laurels, will send into the field the strongest team that can possibly be secured, a very close competition may confidently be looked for. The conditions are the same as in the previous match.

POTTS *versus* RUSTOMJEE is the title of a suit in the Supreme Court which is expected to furnish a lot of information regarding the recent sensational case in the Rope Company's shares. Mr. Potts is an employee of Messrs. Russell & Co., General Managers of the Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited; Mr. Rustomjee, we believe, carries on business as a share speculator. The suit is likely to prove, so far as Hongkong is concerned, a *cause célèbre*.

How to increase the weight?—Eat to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of fat meats, butter, cream, milk, cocoa, chocolate, bread, potatoes, peas, parsnips, carrots, herbs, farinaceous food, rice, tapioca, sago, corn starch, pastry, custards, oatmeal, sugar, sweet wines and ale. Avoid acids. Exercise as little as possible, sleep all you can and don't worry or fret. To reduce the weight: Eat, to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of lean meat, poultry, game, eggs, milk moderately, green vegetables, turnips, succulent fruits, tea or coffee. Drink lime juice, lemonade and acid drinks. Avoid fat, butter, cream, sugar, pastry, rice, sago, tapioca, corn starch, potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips and sweet wines. Exercise freely.

Five historical swords, according to the *Pall Mall* have been left by the German Emperor to the Berlin arsenal. They are the long sword, with a leather sheath, which the monarch wore from 1810 to 1834; the sword worn through the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars, on the handle of which are inscribed the names of the most famous battles of 1865 and 1870-71; the sword which the Emperor wore at parades, and which was called the "König-abel;" the sword he inherited from Frederick William IV; and his father's old sword, which had been through all the wars against the first Napoleon, and which had its place next to the desk of William I, close to the famous corner window where the old man was daily greeted by the crowd when the guards passed the palace.

THE sailor nuisance along Queen's Road could, in our opinion, be easily remedied, not by transferring the Seamen's Club to West Point, as our morning contemporary's correspondent suggests, but by the wholesale removal of the Club and of all the booths located in West Point to the neighbouring Kowloon peninsula. "Jack" could afford to amuse himself ashore there to his heart's content, without in the least disturbing the urban dwellers of Victoria with his midnight revelry and the dulcet strains from his operatic repertoire. As matters at present stand, it would appear that the centre of attraction for the "leave" men is placed far enough in one extremity of the town, to allow the men to have a two-mile drive through the principal and the most crowded thoroughfares before they reach their destination. It is no rare occurrence to see in broad daylight dozens of "rickshaws" occupied by so many roaring specimens of humanity forcing their way through the crowd of business men, brushing past the brokering fraternity stationed in Queen's Road, and indulging in Brodianaggean mirth in the midst of business and traffic. It is sorely disgusting to see inebriated men sporting themselves among respectable citizens, regardless of all decorum and propriety. Then at night the scene is doubly hideous. From eight or nine o'clock to the "small hours," Queen's Road is monopolised by beasty drunken sailors, with a good sprinkling of soldiers of the garrison, who cruise about in rickshaws and yell in all the keys of the musical scale. This ought to be put a final stop to. If nuisances are to be legislated against this is an unmitigated evil that demands prompt redress. An Ordinance might be framed prohibiting all taverns from selling liquor on this side of the water, and granting them ground and sufficient compensation to enable them to erect their "mills" in Kowloon, or Yau-mat. The Seamen's Club might also be transferred across the water, and the naval authorities prevailed upon to forbid the "leave" men to come this side. A small town with a large contingent of men-of-war's men of all nationalities knocking about the streets in all stages of inebriation is certainly an undesirable anomaly; the sooner it is done away with the better for all concerned.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer *Batavia*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and left for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, to-day.

AGITATION for the overthrow of the Brazilian monarchy has become so threatening that the Government has been compelled to prohibit public discussion and to suppress Republican newspapers. Riots have become frequent, and a number of people have been killed at Rio Janeiro.

THE *Malacca Weekly Chronicle* says:—There is a rumour current among the Portuguese community that the Right Reverend Dr. Medeiros, Bishop of Macao, will shortly be appointed Archbishop of Goa, the present archbishop, Dr. Antonio de Valenti, being about to retire. Dr. Gomes, Bishop of Cochim, is spoken of as likely to succeed Dr. Medeiros in the See of Macao; and Canon Simeao, it is said, will be appointed successor to Dr. Gomes of Cochim.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wodehouse, the bar boy at the Seamen's Club was summoned for selling liquor without a license. Two informers stated that they asked for beer and whisky, saying they were from the Refinery, and the defendant supplied them. Defendant denied this, and alleged that the informers represented themselves as coming from the Naval Hospital and Dockyard, in which case he was allowed to serve them. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$200. Charles Boham, the steward of the Club, was similarly summoned, but as he said he knew nothing of the matter, and had given strict orders to the bar boy not to serve outsiders, the case was dismissed.

CELERY is the latest cure for rheumatism. It is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be freely eaten. The fact that it is so generally put on the table prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm, with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment and with uniform success. He adds that cold or damp never produces, but simply develops the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

ACCORDING to a large number of learned geologists, Europe west of the Rhine is steadily sinking into the sea, and if the process only lasts long enough the strained relations between France and Germany will ultimately adjust themselves by the disappearance of one of the parties to the dispute beneath the blue Atlantic. A congress of erudite professors has lately been sitting on this question at Salzburg, and the members have accomplished a large number of elaborate calculations to show how fast the unlucky country is going down and where it is probably going to, but so far the researches of the brainy gathering have resulted in no coherent plan for holding up the collapsing republic, and nobody has anything to suggest. If France is sinking the congress can't do anything but stand aside and watch it sink, and they intend to do that judiciously and wait results.

THE following story of the loves of Victor Emanuel is from a new book "Random Recollections of Courts and Society."—"A source of anxiety to Count Cavour was the king's enduring infatuation for Rosina Vercellana, the keeper's daughter, whom the prince had loved when only Duke of Savoy, and, like the son of Frederick the Great, visited in defiance of his father's commands by scaling at night the walls of the royal park of Racconigi. After the death of the queen the protracted *luncheon* of the king was leading him surely and unwisely to his consecration by marriage. Cavour had endured that Rosina should have been made Countess of Mirafiori—a perfume's little, as the Piedmontese called it—that all should have been done for her children save legitimize them, but he could not reconcile himself to this last step. Victor Emanuel, blind to certain derelictions of Rosina's who more than once was led astray by her lower instincts and the memory of old associations. Cavour, with the assistance of Count Cigala, Master of the Horse, laid a plan by which the king should be convinced by ocular demonstration of Rosina's infidelity. They persuaded him to put her to the test and abide by the proofs; he consented at first, but at the last moment drew back. It was then that Cavour, as a last resource, being fully persuaded that the prestige of the monarchy was essential to the furtherance of his ultimate scheme of a great united Italy, adjured Victor Emanuel in the name of the services he had rendered him not to cause him the most cruel pain he could suffer. The king, conquered by the fervent appeal of his faithful minister, promised solemnly that as long as Cavour lived he would never marry Rosina. Unfortunately, the statesman did not survive long enough to prevent the union he dreaded so much. After his death in 1861, having hesitated some years more, the king considered himself relieved of his oath, and privately married the Countess de Mirafiori. Of common origin, without education or particular beauty, Rosina was not, however, a wicked or dangerous woman; she suffered the admiration of the king more than she courted it, and retained it without any secret motives of intrigue or ambition. She proved herself neither exacting nor greedy; she liked him after a fashion, and infinitely more as time passed on; she bore the countless infidelities of a man who reckoned his caprices by hundreds, with indifference at first and resignation afterward, and put forth no claims on his fidelity or his purse. . . . She cherished his memory with a stubborn, dogged fidelity, true in death as in life, and had already ordered the growth of flowers which she sent every year to be placed on his tomb with the uniformly short inscription, *Una Incomolata*, when she succumbed herself."

M. MEYER of Paris claims to have invented a paper indestructible by fire. Specimens have been exhibited which had been for four hours in a pottery furnace. He has also invented incombustible colors and inks.

MR. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamer *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 20th ulto, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port at daylight to-morrow.

HERE are a few of the many important events that have happened within the past half century:—The discovery of the electric telegraph, and electric lighting; the unification of Italy; the annexation of Texas; acquisition of California and the discovery of gold; the French Revolution of 1848; the discovery of photography; the laying of the ocean cables; the discovery of the telephone; the emancipation of Russian serfs; the establishment of ocean steam navigation; the overthrow of the Pope's temporal power; the extension of Russian power into Central Asia; the great Franco-German War and the unification of Germany; the great Civil War and abolition of slavery in the United States; the rise and fall of Napoleon III, and establishment of the French Republic; the discovery of the sources of the Nile and Niger, and the exploration of interior Africa.

A DIRTY little bold buccaner was put into Mr. Wodehouse's dock this morning on a charge of being concerned with others in piratically stealing a junk and cargo off Cape d'Aguilar on the 29th ulto. On the evening of that day the junk, which trades between here and Otan, left Hongkong with a cargo consisting of 130 cases of kerosine oil. She was off Cape d'Aguilar about ten p.m. the same night when two boats and a junk came near, and someone asked what she was laden with. The master replied, and they then told him to stop. He did so, and ten or a dozen men came aboard, armed with swords and revolvers, and forced the master and his three sailors into the hold, nailing the cover down. After a while they were let out again, and found themselves near Ko Chou island, on which they were put ashore at daybreak, after which the pirates sailed off with their prize and its contents. The victims of the piracy got over to Shaikwan in a small boat, the same day, and a search was instituted for the pirates. Yesterday the master identified two of the boats, over at Kwa Wan, near Yau-mat, and, from information received, the prisoner was arrested at Yau-mat, two bottles of "rubine" that had belonged to the junk master, being found in his possession. He was remanded.

A SCOTTISH contemporary thus alludes to the present great increase of joint-stock companies and the extremely dubious prospects of not a few of them:—"Joint-stock Companies for tapping waterspouts, and for exploring the moon! A company whose object would be disclosed after the necessary capital had been subscribed! A hundred and fifty years ago, at the time the South Sea Company bubble, turned half of Europe into raving maniacs, companies with the above ludicrous objects found ready subscribers. The high-water mark of credulity may have been then reached, but some clever people of to-day have got almost as far. A recent mining company, it seems, bought a magnificent property, compared with which King Solomon's mines were a poverty-stricken area. Long before the first cargo of the precious minerals reached home, the shares were quoted at some hundreds per cent. premium. A telegram came one day from the company's engineers to say that they had lost their bearings and were unable to locate the property. No wonder, for it did not exist, and never had except in the imagination of the promoter and all his dupes. The joint capital of all the Limited Liability Companies registered last week at Somerset House reached the total of £5,300,000! The life history of most of them is not difficult to predict. It runs on much the same lines for all. The new company has for its object (say) the manufacture and supply of unprickable hair-pins. The details of manufacture, of cost and profit, are worked out in advance with the greatest possible accuracy—down to the fraction of a penny. Nothing is left to chance, everything being foreshadowed and described with a scientific nicety of detail. After reading the prospectus no one can fail to recognise the singular modesty of the promoter in asking the trifle of a couple of hundred thousand pounds for his novel conception. Directors of financial respectability are not hard to procure for such brilliant undertakings. On account of the anticipated rush for shares on the part of the public, the lists are kept open only for two days, or it may be for a single day. Persons who would like £100 of shares fear their inability to get so many unless they send in a claim for £1,000 worth. When allotment takes place these happy individuals are delighted to find themselves in the possession of £1,000 worth of shares a-piece in the Patent Unprickable Hair-Pin Company—anticipated profits, 500 per cent. on the paid up capital. The day after allotment its shares are quoted at 100 per cent. premium, and then a number of short-sighted shareholders, technically known as "stages," clear out by the majority, wise in their cunning foresight, with praiseworthy determination resolve to hang on till the promised land is reached. Is not Colonel North before their eyes as an exemplar? The promoter—a clever and conscientious stock-jobber—receives his purchase money, and then retiring into the privacy more congenial to his occupation, again turns his talents to the benefit of mankind in devising schemes for producing incombustible fuel, tasteless castor oil, and what not. . . . In about two months time the Patent Unprickable Hair-Pin Company dies the natural death of ephemeral creatures, and by way of contrast to the pomp and ceremony of its inception, it receives a modest and unostentatious funeral. The shareholders wear sackcloth and ashes for a suitable period, until such time as their dear friend the stockjobber (under an alias) has another scheme ready to gladden their hearts with fascinating jiltific profits."

It is said that while the electric light is gradually taking the place of illuminating gas in Germany, the latter article is evidently going to meet with an extensive sale in another direction, on account of its considerable evolution of heat. In comparison with the electric light it is this property which is, apart from minor brightness, considered as its principal deficiency. It is stated that the heat from equal amounts of gas and coal is in the proportions of 26 to 15.

ON the night of the 29th ulto, a grocery shop at Stanley was entered by a gang of thieves, and some dollars, 10,000 cash, and a large quantity of clothing stolen. Inspector Swanton was kept busy looking out for the thieves, and ultimately found some of the plunder in a house at Happy Valley. A number of men were in the hut, and he arrested them, managing to tumble over a bank about twenty feet high, whilst going back to the Station, but saving himself from injury by thoughtfully dropping on his prisoners. Another man was caught next night reposing on some more of the stolen clothing, in a house in Graham Street. The lot—twelve in number—were brought before Mr. Pollock to-day, when the last mentioned man confessed that he and two others committed the robbery, and cleared the rest of all knowledge of it. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other two implicated, to three months' each. The rest were discharged.

THE stranger in Mexico, writes a correspondent, especially if he be young and good-looking, is liable to be surprised at his first ball here, when some pretty señorita, whom he has never seen before, trips up to him with an engaging smile on her face and something that looks like an egg in her hand, and suddenly smashes the latter over his cranium. To one not acquainted with the cascarone custom it is startling, to say the least. Luckily, however, the egg has been robbed of its usual interior, the original contents have been emptied through a small hole at one end. The shell is then refilled with finely chopped tinsel and colored paper, with the addition of perfumed sachet powder or some dainty trinkets, after which the opening is neatly closed by a bit of paper pasted over it. In the good old days of the Spanish aristocracy the egg shells to be used by the proud grandees at swell fandangoes were filled with gold and diamond dust. Similar extravaganzas are sometimes indulged in nowadays, but rarely. Occasionally small gold coins, charms, pearls, opals or spiced candies, are stuffed in with the chopped tinsel, making the divertimento rather expensive. One can buy very pretty cascarones, however, for about \$1 a dozen, and it is quite the correct thing for a belle or beau to go to a ball armed with several dozen of them. Often the shells are hand-painted or otherwise beautifully decorated, much like Easter eggs in the North. A society matron who proposes giving balls during the cascarone season have the shells of all the eggs used in the household carefully saved for the purpose, and many an hour is spent by herself and friends in filling and decorating them. The act of breaking a cascarone on another's head is considered a compliment to the recipient, who feels in duty bound to return the honor at the first opportunity. Previous acquaintance is not essential, it being of itself a sort of informal introduction. Thus a Mexican lady may literally "make a mash" on every strange gentleman who pleases her, and without offending her countrymen's extremely sensitive notions of propriety.

THE STEAMER "WOOSUNG" ON THE ROCKS.

We learnt that the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Woosung*, when entering the port of Swatow yesterday and after clearing the Sugar Loaf Pass, ran on a reef to the south of, and close to Double Island, owing to her steam steering gear getting jammed. The steamer quickly got off, but that she sustained considerable damage is evident from the fact that she is making a good deal of water. As the vessel was deeply laden, the full extent of the damage is not yet known.

THE CHEMISTS' CASE.

The hearing of the case *Heighington v. Watts* was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Clarke.

Mr. Stokes called a witness from the E. E. Telegraph Company who stated that the plaintiff inquired in January about a telegram which Mr. Watts had sent shortly before.

Mr. E. C. Ray stated:—"I came back here on the 16th April last year. My brother in London had arranged with Messrs. Dakin there that I should superintend the formation of the establishment. I remember the plaintiff calling on me the same day that Mr. Watts arrived, and complaining that Mr. Watts had spoken to him in a manner he did not like, by pointing to some papers and saying imperatively 'Put those in that drawer.' On several occasions, particularly two days before Mr. Watts' arrival, the plaintiff said to me he was sure I shouldn't like Mr. Watts. The tone in which he spoke about many things showed me that he was trying to influence me against Mr. Watts. On the 22nd or 23rd December I had to tell him that he must obey Mr. Watts, who was manager, that his conduct was such that if he was not improved he would have to leave, that he was absent from the shop a good deal too much, and generally cautioned him, to which he replied that he 'didn't care.' By Mr. Webster's 'I am interested' together with my brother to the extent of £1000. The capital of the Company is £25,000. I saw a good deal of the plaintiff whilst the shop was being fitted up, and was satisfied with his work then, except that it was slow. I never heard him use insolent language to Mr. Watts. I called in the shop frequently up to Christmas, and generally asked where Mr. Heighington was, and was frequently told he was out. He was often away several hours on some business which should only have taken an hour or so. He told me once that his expenses were high, visiting hotels and drinking with friends with a view to getting their custom, and I told him that sort of custom was not wanted. I do not know if all the shareholders go in every day and ask how things are getting on."

Mr. W. H. Ray said:—"I am a shareholder in Dakin Bros., and at present the only member of the Consulting Committee in Hongkong. I have been dissatisfied with the plaintiff's conduct—partly from the complaints of Mr. Watts, and somewhat from my own observation. I spoke to the plaintiff myself

in a general way about the advisability of working smoothly under Mr. Watts, having heard of his refusal to do various things in the shop. Early in January, in consequence of repeated complaints from Mr. Watts, I decided to recommend the plaintiff's dismissal, and wrote home to that effect, intending to give him a month's salary and a passage home. On the 28th or 29th March, from what I heard from Mr. Watts, I sanctioned his immediate discharge.

By Mr. Webster:—"I saw him in London first, and formed a good opinion of him. When I made up my mind that he should be discharged I did not tell him so. The new man is coming by the next French mail, but that was not the reason why we discharged the plaintiff at the end of March. There had been frequent complaints made by Mr. Watts as to the irregularity of the plaintiff's hours."

Mr. Stokes then summed up for the defendant. He submitted that Mr. Watts was justified in not telling the plaintiff in January that his dismissal had been decided upon, in order to prevent any unpleasantness. From the commencement he had shown a spirit of disobedience and insolence towards Mr. Watts, and he had acted most improperly in using the office word to inquire at the Telegraph Office about a telegram sent home by Mr. Watts. The rule as to fifteen-line made by Mr. Watts, as manager, was a lawful one, and the plaintiff, by refusing to obey it, and setting Mr. Watts at defiance, deprived himself of a right to redress under clause 7 of the agreement.

Mr. Webster, in reply, pointed out that the other assistants in the shop had all denied hearing any insolence or insubordination on the part of the plaintiff. His Lordship then delivered judgment. He said that the action resolved itself into the question whether clause 2 or clause 7 of the agreement should be applied to that determination of the agreement. The plaintiff claimed to be treated under clause 7, which provided that in case the Company terminated the agreement of its own motion they should pay him one month's wages, and the cost of a second-class passage home, whilst on the other hand the defendant said that, acting as agent to the Company, he was entitled to dismiss the plaintiff under section 2, which set out the usual common law rights—that was to say if the employee did not conduct himself honestly, soberly, and properly he should be subject to instant dismissal. He was relieved from the question of damages—he had only to decide which clause governed the case. The defendant charged the plaintiff with general misconduct up to January, and a specific act of misconduct after that date, as justification for putting an end to the agreement.

Plaintiff's case was that the complaints were trivial, or, in so far as they might be deemed important, untrue. His Lordship dismissed the question of any serious disagreement or violent language, on the ground that the other employees, who were still in the defendant's service, and therefore could not be suspected of bias towards the plaintiff, said they did not hear it, as it had been admitted they must have done if it had occurred. It was hardly to be expected that, when a new business was started by a man, and another man afterwards assumed the management, there would not be some little disagreement, but as to whether that was justification for instantaneous dismissal he would not say, but would pass them over as matters which would be deemed unimportant at any other time. He had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff did not use improper language; he might not have spoken quite so deferentially as he ought, but his language was not such as to give reason for complaint. His Lordship then referred to several of the incidents spoken of by the defendants, and characterised them as trivialities which would naturally occur in starting a new business. With regard to the suggestion that the plaintiff had taken advantage of his knowledge of the code word to try to clandestinely see a telegram sent by the defendant, if it had been proved he would have looked upon it as sufficient cause for instant dismissal; but he was clear that the plaintiff's inquiries were made to see if a telegram which he contemplated sending would reach home before a letter then on its way, which was a very different thing. His Lordship's view of the case was very much strengthened by what one of the defendants' witnesses said about forming the resolution in January to dismiss the plaintiff. The defendant concluded not to dismiss him summarily, but to change the employees, and give him what he was entitled to under clause 7. Matters went on rather more smoothly after that—whether it was that Mr. Watts, knowing the plaintiff was going, was more friendly towards him it was hard to say, but seeing that a virtual dismissal had been decided on it looked very much as though the misbehavior had been induced by Mr. Watts' own conduct, as Mr. Watts himself said that after that, up to the end of March, plaintiff's demeanor and conduct were more satisfactory. The whole case turned on the 28th March. It appeared that after some conversation that day to the hour of luncheon Mr. Watts posted a notice to the effect that each employee must have 45 minutes for hisiffin, which evidently created discussion, and the plaintiff—possibly not in the best of temper, for his Lordship was clear that in that they were concerned—went into the office and had an interview with Mr. Watts. Whatever the state of their tempers he was certain that there was no violent language on that occasion. If the order was a lawful and reasonable one it was of course the plaintiff's duty to obey it, whether he liked it or not, and his Lordship might have been called upon, if the matter had gone no further, to decide the rather difficult question whether 45 minutes was enough foriffin, or not. It depended very much on circumstances, but it was "relaxed" from deciding that question, as Mr. Watts himself stated that in the course of minutes he did not mean to limit them exactly to that time—he should not be particular to a few minutes more or less, but his object was to have things methodically and distinctly arranged, not that the men should be limited by the stroke of the clock. After that, he found the plaintiff went out and actually took 55 minutes. Whether Mr. Watts meant 45 minutes or not (he said he did not) there was no doubt that upon that he wrote a letter in which he conveyed his dismissal to the plaintiff. Then came the question of bad language. His Lordship was anxious to see that the plaintiff did not use any very bad language, and if it had been used by him whilst in the defendant's employ the latter would not have been obliged to keep him in his employment—it would have been subversive of all proper order. But his Lordship had come to the conclusion from Mr. Watts' evidence, that the virtual dismissal was complete before the bad language, and therefore it was the result, and not the cause of the dismissal. That being the case the bad language being the result of the plaintiff's anger—and in his Lordship's opinion the fact of his taking 55 minutes foriffin, coupled with the statement by Mr. Watts that he did not confine him actually to that time, it showed that the order was not a sufficient justification. It was a very serious thing for a man in the plaintiff's position to be brought out here on what appeared to be a permanent engagement—more especially when the agreement laid down that he was not entitled to practice or assist as a chemist here or anywhere else in China—and suddenly dismissed and being turned out of his employment without having any chance of getting similar employment.

Lordship did not think the plaintiff's conduct amounted to justification for the steps the defendant took, and under the circumstances judgment must be for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed, with costs. His Lordship then asked if the other case, in which the plaintiff claimed \$1000 from Mr. Watts for illegal arrest, proceeded with.

Mr. Stokes said he was prepared to defend. His Lordship: You see what my view of the position is—I think it would be better for the parties to have a little time to consider the matter.

It was ultimately decided to hear the case on Friday, in case no compromise had been effected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE JELEBU MINING CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—It is refreshing to know that there is at least one Journal in this portion of the Far East which discusses matters of public interest in a peculiarly outspoken manner, and clearly and impartially, from information available, directs its numerous readers to the true position of matters. I sincerely trust that the *Hongkong Telegraph* will continue, as opportunity offers, to produce similar leaders as that which appeared in your issue last evening.

I have no desire to take up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. W. Buchanan Smith or his well known colleagues on the Board of Management, but I do think the strictures you pass upon the prospects of the Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. may without the slightest hesitation be considered at present premature.

I think well of the Company for more reasons than one, and under the clear facts presented to me by disinterested and trustworthy friends, who are personally acquainted with the country and who at this moment have not the slightest knowledge of the new enterprise, I was influenced to apply for shares in the proposed mining venture.

Jelebu is in the heart of the rich Malayan states. It abounds in hills, and the fact that they give birth to all of the principal rivers of the tin producing country is worthy of consideration. Near it also is the hill Perhentian Rimpun, said to be for ages past a rich deposit of tin and other metals. Tin has been known to exist in Jelebu in an unlimited quantity and of the best and richest kind.

Another great advantage is that the access to Jelebu is easy and inexpensive. The output at the mines could be very cheaply brought over to Singapore and the facilities here for working the mines are much greater than at that obtainable at Rawang, which Company's shares of \$1000 to-day quoted at \$90 per share.

In 1885 my attention was pointed to Jelebu, and an expert who recently visited the Malayan Peninsula warmly praised this district.

I have not applied for shares in the Jelebu Mining Co. without careful consideration, nor have I been influenced by anyone of the names appearing in the prospectus. The originators are, I consider, lucky in this game of chance, and for once since the Rawang Co. has been promoted, they have scored well.

Apologizing for the space occupied and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours obediently,

A BELIEVER.

SURVEY OF THE STATE OF PAHANG.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

In respect of the mineral and other lands including large areas granted to concessionaries in Pahang, the latter without provision as to their true position and boundaries, it will soon become a matter of necessity, apart from the evident advantage to all concerned, to institute systematic surveys on which a reliable map of this locality important state may be based.

On the last published map of the Peninsula all that appears of the internal geography of Pahang is a dubious line of river and a few stray patches of mountain which, on the authority of the late estimable Mr. Cameron, are known to be only a rough sketch from flying surveys. Some corrections and further details may now be made from the (somehow) more careful observations of Messrs. Chevalier, Payne, Inche Bakar and the writer—but accuracy and basis are still wanting. It is to be hoped, however, that with the advent and commencement of "operation" in this richly promising country, a solid survey department will be established with a view to afford and secure accuracy to all future work in this direction.

General Conception of the Problem.—Many of the Concessions of Pahang being bounded by imaginary lines drawn from more or less definite points it must naturally be a primary object to determine first the most important of these points in their true geographical position on the map of the Malay Peninsula.

To do this a competent observer should before all things fix the correct latitude and longitude of such places as—(1) The mouth of all the larger branches and tributaries of the Pahang river; (2) The summits of certain important mountains and passes; and (3) The positions of a few villages which have been chosen as land marks.

On the fixed data of the above observations (two plans of survey can be based)—The one having for its object a complete, general or general and geological survey of the country, which should be the work of the Government; the other a system of independent surveys each relating to the area of an individual concession or mineral district; for the most part the work of the lessees.

The former would take the form of an accurate triangulation connecting and checking the combined results of all the latter.

Survey parties.—The men required to accomplish this work must be more or less skilled surveyors of various ranks throughout both departments of Government and concessionary surveys. In all cases a survey party should consist of an engineer and two assistants (observer and recorder) with a staff of several chains and staves, dependent on the particular class of the work, and jungle cutters, boatmen or others according to the conditions of the section to be surveyed.

Equipment.—For the geographical base survey one such most competent party would be best equipped with a small steam launch and a couple of attendant native boats. There being no means of conveyance on the roads (sic) of Pahang, all land parties would have to depend on porters for transport, though it might well be feasible to introduce a few trained elephants for this purpose.

Wages.—The remuneration of a survey party may be roughly figured thus per month:—Engineer in charge, \$250 to \$500; assistants \$125 to \$200, say \$250 to \$400; Chain & Staffmen \$10 to \$25 & \$40 to \$100.

Pay wages only ranging from \$540 to \$1000 per month, to which an additional \$100 to \$250 for coolies is necessary.

Instruments.—Transit theodolites should be used in all departments of the survey and these

preferably all or mostly of the same type. A six-inch instrument would do for ordinary work, though a larger one should be used for the main triangulation observations. Such a theodolite, fitted with a good spirit level and the special telescopic additions which constitute a tachometer, might be adopted as the sole instrument requisite for complete surveys by the use of the stadia, and only a good compass and a 100 ft. chain need be kept for very limited traverse work in small details. The triangulation party would require a pair of good chronometers.

Office.—A temporary survey office should be established either at Pekan or some central station on the order, say Kuala Samantan, to which parties would return to plot their work and compare results with each other, and where records should be kept for reference. Such a central survey office might advantageously be combined with a meteorological station at which batches of natives could be constantly under training for service in the various surveys. For the survey of a single concession or block, or a district, such as the valley of a single river, a few general rules might be laid down, but the final standard of execution must depend on the requisitions, first of the Government, and secondly of the owners.

Taking for instance a concession of which the boundaries are stated as four lines of latitude and longitude at a given distance from the central point. To define this accurately all four lines should of course be measured and marked off on the ground; but for immediate purposes it should be sufficient if points on all the easily accessible corners be marked where these intersect the boundary lines of the block, as the expense of cutting 10 miles or more of straight survey lines would be too great a demand on the present resources of the young country.

It may be taken for granted that main rivers and roads will be included in the general survey by the Government, so that whilst it concerns both parties to know what portions of these fall in what estates, boundary points only need be determined on them by the concession holders.

Taking the sample of Punjom, the "Job's mine" being the point indicated from which the block extends 5 miles in each direction (presumably towards the cardinal points) it would be the object of the Government first to settle the position of Punjom on the map, and of the concessionaries only to mark the 10 miles square, with as much of the interior detail as necessary for their operations.

From approximate estimations of distance and direction we know that a large portion of the fork of the Jelai and Lipis rivers falls within and forms the main fluvial feature of this block. These three points on the northern eastern and southern boundary lines of this concession indicating the entrance and exit of the Jelai, and the entrance of the Lipis would therefore go far to mark for the necessary connection of other blocks main departures from which the cardinal lines could be drawn as required, and similarly a few more points could easily be fixed on the now open and well trodden paths emerging from the concession on its northern and western boundaries. Finally if four actual points, on the rectangular limits of the concession were accurately determined, due N. S. E. & W. of a fixed position at the mine itself, the block should be considered sufficiently well defined for present purposes.

H. M. B.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A Swiss has invented a musical box which imitates the human voice and also the trill of birds.

Tin and zinc of equal parts melted together form an alloy almost as tenacious as brass. It melts at about 600° Fahr.

Robert Stevenson, engineer, of Glasgow, is the last one to claim that the compass will drive ocean ships up to forty knots an hour.

A screw which is half nail is a new invention. Its holding power in white pine, they say, is 332 pounds, against the 298 pounds of the present screw.

TO DRILL GRASS.

In drilling glass stick a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass, of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead, when, unless it is very thick, the piece will immediately drop out.

TOOTH-PULLING.

Drs. Honore and Fredel, in a communication made to the Biological Society of Paris, state that the extraction of a tooth may be rendered painless by spraying the neighborhood of the external ear with ether. The anaesthesia of the trigeminal so produced extends to the dental nerves, and thus renders the production of the general anaesthesia needless.

STONE VS. IRON.

Are we going back from iron to stone? The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have resolved to rebuild all its bridges of short span in brick or stone, instead of iron. It is argued that the weight of locomotives has increased so much in the last few years that iron bridges, which were built with a large margin of safety, are now dangerously tried by the trains passing over them, and the expense of inspection and repair of iron bridges represents a large interest on their cost. For these reasons the engineers on the road have decided that brick or stone arches, although much more expensive in the first instance than iron trusses, will be cheaper, as well as safer, in the end.

NO LONGER "THE DEADLY ELEVATOR."

If there be any possible danger to life and property that cannot be overcome by man's ingenuity it has yet to show itself. The deadly elevator has at last been rendered innocuous by means of an air cushion. If it breaks loose in the tenth story, or the fifth, it is received on this cushion so safely that no harm can be done. The *Scientific American* tells of an experiment where an elevator, weighing 2,500 pounds, equipped with plate-glass mirrors and loaded with baskets of eggs and goblets of water, was cut loose and allowed to shoot down eighty feet. The air cushion received the elevator with so much ease that not a drop of water was spilled or an egg broken. The pressure at the point of concussion was 60,000 pounds.

PAPER FROM WOOD.

The discovery of the value of wood in paper-making is credited to Dr. H. H. Hill of Augusta. About forty years ago the Doctor visited the paper-mill at Vassalboro, and after looking over the machinery suggested the feasibility of using wood, and asked why the manufacturers did not get a few bales of excelsior from Augusta, where it was made, and try the experiment of making paper from wood. "It can't be done," said the manufacturers. "Haven't you as much gumption as the hornets whose nests are made of wood paper?" asked the Doctor. The result of the conversation was a letter, some time later, from the firm's wholesale agents in Boston, asking what they were putting in their paper to make it so much better than it had been? It was the wood, then first used in this way.—*Lewis and Main, Journal.*

PETROLEUM.

"The theory is held by Prof. Mendeleef," says *Iron*, "that petroleum is produced by water, which penetrates the earth's crust, and comes in contact with glowing carbides of metals, especially those of iron. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases, the oxygen uniting with the

iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon, and ascends to a higher region, where part of it is condensed into mineral oil and part remains as natural gas, to escape whenever and wherever it can find an outlet. If this assumption is correct, and a sufficient store of metallic carbides is contained in the earth's interior, petroleum may be found almost indefinitely, and yield a supply of fuel long after coal has become exhausted. Prof. Mendeleef supports his views by producing artificial petroleum in a manner similar to that by which he believes the natural product is made."

INCREASING FATALITY OF PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Gouverneur L. Smith of New York has just given some interesting and startling facts in regard to pneumonia. Dr. Smith points out that the disease is becoming worse every year, increasing rather than decreasing both in the number of cases and the percentage of mortality. The statistics of the Pennsylvania Hospital show that the mortality from pneumonia there advanced from 62 per cent. in 1847 to 184 per cent. in 1867, and 31 per cent. in 1886. Similarly in the New York Hospital the ratio of mortality from this disease is more than double what it was in 1873. Thirty or forty years ago it was regarded as serious, but did not excite anything like the alarm it does to-day. Dr. Smith is rather inclined to believe that the medical art instead of progressing in its treatment of pneumonia has actually gone back, and holds that the old methods of treating the disease at the time it was less deadly have been abandoned for methods more fabled, but less efficacious.

THE ARCHITECTURAL USES OF ALUMINIUM.

The present price of aluminium is about \$3 a pound, or about one-half that of silver by weight, while, as the specific gravity of aluminium is 2½, while that of silver is more than ten, one can exchange a piece of silver for one of aluminium eight times as large. For many purposes this would make the cost of an article of solid aluminium no larger than that of one of brass plated with silver, while the advantage would be all on the side of the former. There are people enough who can pay for the best material to be had, and are willing to do so, and who dislike extremely to see the basins of their houses turning black and yellow from corrosion and wear, or the bath-tubs and pans showing streaks of copper through the tinning. In one of the Vanderbilt houses there is said to be a bath-tub of solid silver, and we have known an order given for a pantry-sink of German silver so as to avoid the unpleasant effects of wear. The cost of a pantry-sink stamped out of a sheet of aluminium, would certainly be no more than one cast in German silver, and would, probably, be very much less, while an aluminium bath would be as inexpensive compared with one of silver, and would be better and handsomer.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Bark

"PAPA,"
Henne, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [439]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. American Bark

"TEWKSBURY I. SWEAT,"
Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [440]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

"AGENOR,"
Lothrop, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [441]

For Sale.

NOW READY.



"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1889.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG.—Mr. W. Brewer.
" Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
" Messrs. Heurermann, Herbst & Co.
" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
" Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
" Messrs. The Hall & Holtz Co.
" Man Yu Ton, Hollywood Road.
CANTON.—Mr. M. F. de Silva.
MACAO.—Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW.—Messrs. Quinch & Co.
AMOI.—Mr. N. Moalle.
FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Hedge & Co.
SEANGHAI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
& NORTH.—Shanghai.
HANKOW.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
YOKOHAMA.—Rev. S. J. Smith.
SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Sayle & Co. Limited.
PARIS.—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.
LONDON.—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.
or to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,
Pedder's Hill, Hongkong,
7th January, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. REUBEN GUBBAY A PARTNER in our Firm.
BENJAMIN & DANBY.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [494]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTREY from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.
P. RYRIE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. JULES KEISER in our Firm ceased on the 28th February last.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [417]

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a branch of our establishment at Hongkong in the HONG OF SWEE CHEANG ENG, No. 84, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.
MALCAMPO & Co.
Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [365]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th April, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1889. [432]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 12th instant at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [420]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [438]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC Co., LD.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in their Bankers' Receipt and Letter of Allotment in exchange for Scrip, which is now ready for delivery.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [434]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company having PURCHASED the MILLS from the HONGKONG STEAM SAW MILL Co. (Ltd.), Bowington, are prepared to Contract for the Supply of Borneo and other Timbers, in Logs or sawn, to any dimensions, at short notice. The Company are also prepared to undertake General Agency Business at any of its Branches in Borneo.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [39]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn BUYERS of PRESERVES, SOY, &c., that of late several fraudulent imitations of my Brand CHY-LOONG has been offered for Sale and that no Goods will be genuine CHY-LOONG PRESERVES, unless the following Label is found on the boxes:—
CHY-LOONG,
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,
Soy and All Kinds of Canton Preserves,
No. 34, Old China Street.

An attempt has been made by a person in HONGKONG to palm off upon persons purchasing sweetmeats for Export an inferior article upon which he laces my name in order to deceive those who may purchase, thereby injuring my former reputation. This is to inform my old customers that there has been no change made in my manufacture from the former ones and that my sweetmeats can be obtained at no other place where it has been made for the past 50 years at No. 34, OLD CHINA STREET. Parties residing abroad should be particular when giving orders, to purchase of no others who bear my name as they are of inferior quality.
Canton, 5th December, 1881.
And on Casks my seal, CHY-LOONG, CANTON, with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.
I also beg to notify that I have no Agency in Hongkong, nor is anybody entrusted with the sale of my Goods there.
CHY-LOONG,
Honam, Canton.
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KOWLOON HOTEL.
J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and Mr. W. BREWER'S.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 62, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 5 O'CLOCK P.M.

C. EWENS,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [436]

MACAO ROTISSERIE,
No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES and SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE and PORTER, TIPPIN and DINNERS to order.
Miss C. PALMER,
Proprietrix.
Macao, 8th April, 1889. [435]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April instant, at 4.30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th April instant, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$600,000 legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$30 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members registered on the day of the confirmation of the resolution in proportion to existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion.
Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.
By Order of the Board,
A. O. D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the above mentioned Resolution for the increase of the Capital of the Company be confirmed, the Share Register of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of April to the 11th day of May next, both inclusive.
Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.
A. O. D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, the objects and business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this day.
Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.
ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem).
Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [426]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.
Mr. J. S. MOSES.
Mr. S. J. MICHAELSEN.
Mr. G. E. JENSEN.
Mr. LEE SING.
Mr. POON PONG.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property. The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem).
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [368]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE this day REMOVED to my new premises at No. 25, CANE ROAD, next door to the Japanese Consulate.
A. HAHN,
Piano-tuner and Repairer.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [407]

TUITION IN FRENCH.

MELLE MAILLARD begs to intimate that she will give LESSONS in FRENCH, Grammatical, Conversational or Literary. Terms on Application at 3, West Terrace, Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [406]

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on SATURDAY, April 14th, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
By Order of the Directors
W. HAYWARD,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 4th April, 1889. [425]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
SPOON COMPETITION, 800 YARDS.
NEXT SATURDAY, the 13th April, at 4 p.m. Carabines allowed Two Shots Extra.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1889. [158]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMY SHERWIN, SEASON.
Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir G. W. DES VOEUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VOEUX.

LAST WEEK AT HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 11th April, 1889,
"SONNAMBULA."

SATURDAY, the 13th April,
"BOHEMIAN GIRL."

MONDAY, the 15th April,
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON
"TROVATORE."

Seats can be secured in advance for any night of the Season, at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

HUGO GORLITZ,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1889. [428]

